(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the above code of conduct has not been adhered to inspite of the present Government completing three years of its constitution;

(d) if not, the details in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken so far to ensure compliance of this code of conduct?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIK-RAO GAVIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the Code of Conduct, Ministers of the Union are required to furnish annually by the 31st March to the Prime Minister, a declaration regarding his/her assets and liabilities.

(c) to (e) As per the available information, Ministers of the Union have, in terms of the Code of Conduct, been furnishing the requisite details. In cases, where the furnishing of details may have been delayed, reminders are issued.

Crime cases against children

†1706. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of crime against children have been continuously increasing in the country during recent years;

(b) if not, the number of cases fo kidnapping, rape of children and child-abuse occurred during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and the first six months of 2007-08; and

(c) the States which have registered minimum and maximum number of such offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIK-RAO GAVIT): (a) As per the statistics complied by the National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 14423, 14975 adn 18967 cases of crime against children were reported during 2004 to 2006 respectively thereby showing an increasing trend.

(b) Data is complied by National Crime Records Bureau Calender year basis. The number of cases of kidnapping, and rape of children in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 (upto available months) are as below:

	2004	2005	2006*	2007*
Kidnapping	3196	4026	4721	1699
Rape of Children	3542	3518	5102	Not Available

(*Provisional)

Data on child abuse is not complied by National Crime Records Bureau.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Madhya Pradesh (3939), Maharashtra (2841) and Uttar Pradesh (1767) have reported the highest number of cases of crime against children and during 2006 Nagaland (14), Arunachal Pradesh (27) and Sikkin (35) have reported the lowest number of cases of crime against children during 2006.

Cognizable offences and terrorist and naxalite incidents

†1707. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) what is the latest position of cognizable offences terrorist and naxalite incidents separately in the Country, Statewise and Union Territory-wise in the last five years; and

(b) the details on the basis of review and evaluation of Government in the light of part(a)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIK-RAO GAVIT): (a) The State/UT-wise details fo cases of cognizable offences registered under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) during 2002-2006 are given at Statement-I. (*See* below) The State/UT-wise details of incidents of terrorist violence during 2002-2007 are at Statement-II (*See* below) The State/UT-wise details of incidents of naxal violence during 2003-2007 are at Statement-III (*See* below)

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies. The Union Government, however attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has issued advisories from time to time to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. The Government pursues a multi-pronged strategy to effectively counter the menace of terrorism in the country. In pursuance of the strategy, the Government has taken various measures on political, legal, security and development fronts. The Governemnt is willing to talk to all those groups who agree to adjure violence and surrender arms. The counter terrorism measures include effective border management to check infiltration, deployment of Central forces to aid the State Police forces in areas prone to terrorist violence, heightened vigil and security arrangements in vulnerable areas and around vital installations, strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities, particularly at the cutting edge level, augmentation and modernisation of police forces and raising of India Reserve battalions, ensuring imporved technology, weaponry and equipment with the Central and State Police forces and steps to achieve bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation to combat terrorism.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.